

BRYAN SINGS PRAISES OF NEW TARIFF LAW

Declares Underwood-Simmons Measure the Best Enacted Since the Civil War.

WORK OF A UNITED PARTY

Treasury Officials Forming Plans for Enforcement of the Act and Its Income Tax Provisions.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 4.—Secretary Bryan gave his full endorsement to the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill to-day. He said that it was the best since the Civil War. He also predicted the early passage of the currency bill. Following is his interview:

"The tariff law that went into force last night is the best tariff measure since the war, and all who have taken part in preparing it are entitled to great credit. It is a better bill than we were able to pass twenty years ago, and I rejoice that political conditions are such as to make the present law possible.

"The Wilson bill was compelled to carry a burden that will not fall upon the present law and ought not to have fallen on that law. The Wilson law provided for an income tax which was held unconstitutional by a divided vote, the one majority having been secured by a change of opinion on the part of one judge between the two hearings of the case.

"The nullification of the income tax portion of the Wilson law reduced the government's income until it would not meet the expenses of the government, and this compelled an increase of indebtedness that threw upon the bill an undesired odium which, together with the fact that the Senate deprived the bill of some of its best features, robbed the party of the benefit which would ordinarily have come to it from a reduction in import duties.

Wilson Law Unfairly Burdened.

"Then, too, the bill went into operation at a time when financial conditions were bad, and many attributed to the law the defects for which it was not at all responsible.

"I mentioned the law of nineteen years ago because it is the only thing since the war with which we can compare the present law. Both economic as well as political conditions make it possible to do now what could not be done then.

"We have, too, at this time, a united party, which is a great asset. The President and the Democrats of the House and Senate have been in full sympathy and have worked untiringly in the accomplishment of this important work. They ensure the honors together, and the honors are sufficient to give distinction to all who have participated.

"October 3 marks an important epoch in the economic history of the generation, and I am confident that it will not be long before the country will be able to celebrate a second triumph for the President, Congress, the party and the country, when the new currency bill passes and receives the President's signature."

President Congratulated.

President Wilson went to the golf links early to-day, according to his Saturday custom, and when he returned to the White House he found a pile of telegrams congratulating him on the signing of the new tariff bill. The messages came from chambers of commerce as well as political organizations in various parts of the country.

With the congratulations on the completion of the tariff came, in many cases, the sentiment, "Now for currency legislation!" In this spirit the President took up the task of securing the accomplishment of the second big measure of his administration.

Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, began the development of a plan of enforcement of the tariff act. Treasury officials declared that it was the lowest tariff law in the history of the country, with the possible exception of the Walker tariff of 1867 and its amendatory tariff of 1867.

It is roughly estimated that \$100,000,000 worth of merchandise, held in bond, soon will be withdrawn and payment of duty made under the new law. Compared with the Payne-Aldrich act, this will mean a loss of \$10,000,000 to the government. Treasury officials maintained that these withdrawals would have no perceptible effect on the business of the country.

To Collect Income Tax.

The most difficult administrative feature of the new act is the income tax provision. This entirely new venture will require the work of experts to draft a workable plan that will insure the government receiving its lawful dues from every taxable citizen. William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day began the task of formulating as simple a plan as possible.

While no official announcement has been made, it is believed that L. F. Speer, of Bangor, Penn., chief of the corporation tax division of the Treasury Department, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in immediate charge of the income tax.

BOSTON HARVESTS DUTIES

Goods Valued at \$18,000,000 Released on Its Busiest Day.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Boston, Oct. 4.—Boston merchants paid a big sum into the Custom House to-day because of the signing of the new tariff law by President Wilson. Goods released are estimated to be worth between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

This was the busiest day in the history of the Custom House. The warehouse division and the cashier's department felt the brunt of the work. The warehouse trebled its force of clerks, drawing from every other department that could spare men. The storekeepers also had to have extra help.

NEW \$10 COUNTERFEIT OUT.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A new counterfeit, a \$10 note on the First National Bank of New York, has been discovered by the secret service division of the Treasury Department. It is a photographic reproduction on a fair quality paper without silk threads or imitation of them.

SPEAKER CLARK ON SHORT TRIP.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Speaker Clark left Washington for a short trip to Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia to-day. He will speak to-morrow at Louisville, visit the conservation exposition at Knoxville on Monday and speak on Wednesday at Wheeling. Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, has been designated to act as Speaker pro tem at the next session of the House, on Tuesday.

FRANCE WELCOMES TARIFF

Regards New Law as Advantageous to Both Countries.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Oct. 4.—President Wilson's signature of the tariff bill is welcomed here as showing a sound sense of fair play in trade and business which will in the long run be greatly advantageous to both the United States and France.

The tariff act, on the whole, gives satisfaction to the leaders in French industries and commerce.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—In commenting on the new American tariff acts the "Tägliche Rundschau" demands that the German government protest most forcibly and decisively against any attempt to deprive imports carried to the United States in German ships of the 5 per cent reduction indicated in the letter written by Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor of the State Department at Washington, to Senator Simmons, and which was cabled here. "Americans," says the newspaper, "must be treated in such matters with an iron hand."

The Foreign Office reiterates its insistence on the guarantees of the most favored nation treatment contained in the old Prussian-American treaty being applicable in this case, but no special statement in regard to Mr. Folk's letter will be made until the Foreign Office learns whether the opinion he expresses is official or merely personal.

Several of the newspapers comment on the signature of the tariff act as a great personal victory for President Wilson, and warn German exporters against undue hopes of increased exports.

LOWER PRICES FAR AWAY

Underwood Says It Will Be Long Before Tariff Helps.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Persons who expect American stores selling goods at reduced prices at once because the Underwood-Simmons tariff is now law are going to be disappointed, in the opinion of Representative Underwood one of its authors. It will be many months, Mr. Underwood believes, before the effect of the new tariff becomes apparent to the consumer.

"It is only competition caused by the new law that is going to reduce prices," said Mr. Underwood to-day. "Goods that merchants now have in stock were bought under the old high tariff, and until those goods are sold out the merchants will not accept the basis made by the new law."

"It will be several months before the effect of the new tariff on commodities is felt, and in many cases it may be a year. Manufacturers who have large stocks of raw material will not make reductions until their stock bought under the high tariff has been used up. The effect on wool probably will not show until next spring; the full effect on sugar not for several years."

Mr. Underwood left Washington to-day for Atlantic City for a week's vacation. He is suffering from a bad cold and started on the trip by the advice of a physician.

PRESIDENT SAVES JUDGES

Commerce Court Abolished, but Members Retain Office.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 4.—Acting on suggestions from the White House, the Senate agreed to-day to a compromise on the Commerce Court amendment to the urgent deficiency bill and passed the measure, abolishing the court on December 31, 1915, but retaining the judges as additional judges of the United States Circuit Court. It was said in the lobby that the acquiescence of Senators Walsh and Nelson retaining the four judges in office was due to a hint from the White House that the measure would be vetoed if the judges were legislated out of office.

The only objection made to the measure to-day was advanced by Senator Vardaman, who voted against it because of an appropriation of \$25,000 for a survey for a memorial bridge across the Potomac connecting the capital with Arlington, and because of the appropriation of \$7,000 for the purchase and maintenance of an automobile for the Vice-President.

The bill also carries an amendment proposed by the Appropriations Committee exempting Deputy United States Marshals and Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors from the classified civil service. This provision was strongly opposed by the Republicans.

About \$5,000,000 of appropriations are carried by the bill, including \$100,000 for the use of the State Department in moving Americans out of Mexico.

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NEW TARIFF CAUSES RUSH AT CUSTOM HOUSE

Value of Withdrawals of Imported Merchandise Estimated at \$3,500,000.

\$920,000 PAID IN DUTIES

Beginning of Descent in High Cost of Living Staged Dramatically in Warehouse District.

Collector Mitchell knew the passage of the new tariff law, with its lower duties, would act upon the vast accumulation of imported merchandise bound up tight in warehouses all over the city like a March thaw on a Maine landscape. So he had the Custom House open for business yesterday morning at 8 o'clock instead of 9 o'clock, the usual hour, and kept it open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon instead of closing at noon, in accordance with Saturday custom.

The result fully justified him. Brokers and agents began thronging the rotunda of the big building immediately after the opening of the doors, and from then on until the close kept the clerks of the warehouse division and the cashier's office as busy as woodpeckers in spring.

In all they made 4,000 separate withdrawals, as compared with a normal Saturday figure of from 400 to 600 withdrawals, and they paid into the Treasury of the United States \$920,000 in customs duties, as compared with an average Saturday receipt of about \$450,000.

Deputy Collector Henry C. Stuart said he could not even guess at the value of the goods withdrawn. He did know, he said, that in forty-eight bonded warehouses in the city there had been \$75,000,000 worth of goods waiting to benefit by the lower duties in the new law. The usual amount of merchandise waiting the payment of duties in New York warehouses ranges about \$40,000,000 in value.

A rough computation of the value of the goods released yesterday may be made by considering the customs duties paid as 25 per cent of the value of the goods abroad, since the duties in the Underwood bill average 25 per cent. On this basis the withdrawals amounted to \$3,500,000.

For purposes of comparison the average Saturday withdrawal may be computed by considering \$450,000, a normal Saturday intake of duties, as 25 per cent of the foreign value of the goods released, since 25 per cent was the average of the duties under the Payne law. This method gives \$1,800,000 as the value of goods released on an ordinary Saturday under the Payne law. The authorities at the Custom House think that before the end of this week something like \$10,000,000 worth of importations will have been withdrawn from the bulging warehouses.

Deputy Collector Stuart thought it safe to assume that the larger part of the goods withdrawn yesterday were those on which the duties had been lowered or abolished under the Underwood law. Not a few withdrawals, however, were made in the case of goods not affected by the signing of the bill, he said, notably woollens. The altered tariff on woollens does not become effective until January.

Some goods were released on which the new duties have yet to be computed with exactitude. A large amount of cotton goods, for instance, was withdrawn from the warehouses on the deposit by the importer with the Collector of an amount equal to the highest duty which could be exacted under the law. Uncle Sam will adjust these accounts later on.

The Appraiser's Stores will not feel the effect of the change until the large accumulation of goods awaiting export to the United States in foreign warehouses begins to arrive. These goods are no doubt being released on cable information of the signing of the tariff law, and will pour into the city as fast as accommodations for their transportation can be obtained. The appraisers expect to have to go slowly at first because of their unfamiliarity with the new schedules.

Washington street, in the warehouse district, presented an animated scene throughout the afternoon. Before every warehouse stood trucks backed up tight to the portals, while the drivers and helpers with their bale hooks heaved and tugged and sweated and cursed over the

loading and their horses noddled in the cold October sun.

Over the loose cobbles thundered drays piled high with boxes and bales hailing from the ends of the earth and giving forth strange pungent and aromatic odors. Here was the beginning of the descent in the high cost of living staged romantically.

COSTLY FOR CORPORATIONS

Income Tax Law Adds Greatly to Their Expenses.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be added to the expense accounts of the great railroad and industrial corporations of the United States, as well as banks and trust companies, as a result of the passage of the income tax section of the new tariff bill. This is due to the provision that the tax in the case of dividends and interest shall be collected at the source and not from the individual direct, and shall be held by the corporations until sufficient reason is shown why the stipulated 1 per cent should not go to the government permanently.

This will necessitate that such companies as the United States Steel Corporation, the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, the Pennsylvania system, the New York Central lines and many others add materially to their clerical forces.

Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been a strong opponent of the "collection at the source" provision of the tax. He has advocated a plan to give the government all the needed "information at the source" which he believes would sufficiently safeguard the government in the collection of the tax.

"It is unfortunate," said Mr. Hemphill, "and works a hardship that a man with an income of \$2,500 or less a year should have a portion of his income retained by the corporation until he by affidavit has proved that he is not a taxable person. Under the plan suggested no part of the income would be retained, and the government would have definite information as to just what securities were owned by him."

Because of expected favorable developments incidental to the income tax provisions there was a marked advance in New York City bond prices on the Stock Exchange. The 4½s of 1913 were 103½

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bid, an advance of 1 per cent, while the 4½s of 1912 rose ½ per cent.

TO WATCH IMPORTED MEAT

Regulations Adopted Under the New Tariff Law.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 4.—New rules and regulations governing the importation of meat and meat food products, to carry out the meat section of the new tariff bill, were published to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Foreign certificates as to ante-mortem

and post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered are demanded by the new regulations. Meats will also be inspected by the Department of Agriculture at ports of entry before admission is granted.

The regulations place foreign meats after entry into the United States on the same basis as domestic meats. Heretofore imported meats have been governed entirely by the food and drugs act, and have been excluded from the establishment under the inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry under the meat inspection act.

The general rule is that no meats that are diseased or contain harmful dyes,

chemicals, preservatives or other ingredients which render such meat or meat products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food will be admitted.

No meat or meat food product which bears any statement, design or device which is false or misleading in any particular, or which is falsely marked as to the place at which the same was produced or prepared, or which is found in any respect to be misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of the food and drugs act, shall be marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed," or any approved abbreviation thereof, until correctly labelled.

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